CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1830. [NO. 704.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dr. S. C. Cady,

DENTIST,—FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, for a few days only, in the several departments of his profession.

His terms and manner of operating on the Teeth, he confidently believes will please. He has teeth of every description used in the Northern Cities, incorruptible, natural, animal, sea-horse, &c., which he will insert from one to a full set.

There is not, perhaps, a more correct and unerring test of taste and cleanliness in a person, than a nice and elegant set of teeth. We turn with disgust from the contemplation of a countenance disfigured with diseased and sordid teeth, while we gaze with delight and pleasure upon a face adorned with teeth sparkling with the lustre of the pearl.

Dr. C. may be found at the Lafayette Hotel. Ladies attended at their residence, if desired.

November 25. §3tf.§

Coach, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTING.

J. HART informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has removed his shop from the foot of Liberty Point, to the stand he now occupies immediately in the rear of the Catholic Church, where he will be found, if not at his room over Frizell & Douglass's Carriage Makers Shop. He hopes, by close attention to business, to please all who may favour him with their custom in the above branches of his profession.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1830. §3-4t§

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. §3tf§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1830.

The Petition of Henry Furr, John Furr, William Stallions and Rachael his wife, and Tobias Furr, and Sally Furr, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by their Guardian Daniel Lenker and Peter Furr, *against* Jacob Furr and George Furr. } *Petition for sale of Real Estate.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Furr and George Furr, the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Jacob Furr and George Furr appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or said Petition will be heard exparte, and judgment pro confesso entered against them.

From the Minutes.

JOHN CHRISTIAN, *C. M. E.*
By JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, *D. C. M. E.*

Lawrenceville, Nov. 9, 1830. §3.6w§

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov* 11, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

30,000 Lbs choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Rich Ore.—We have been informed, from undoubted authority, that at Mrs. H. Harris' mine in Cabarrus county, there was found by Mr. Isaac M'Clellan, a few days ago, *two thousand five hundred and forty pennyweights of Gold* in 110 bushels of ore, one half of which was obtained from *six* bushels of ore. The whole was found in a vein about fifteen feet below the surface. This is the most extraordinary product from the ore that we have heard of yet, and from the manner in which it was communicated to us, we have no doubt as to the correctness of the statement.

The whole amount of 2540 dwts. was sold in this place last week.

Charlotte Journal.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1830.

In obedience to the directions of the Act of Assembly of 1827, entitled "An act concerning the Public Treasury," the Public Treasurer submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES.

The balance of cash remaining in the Public Treasury to the first of November, 1829, as reported to the General Assembly of that year, and for which the Public Treasurer is charged in the books of this office, amounts to $74,014 12½

To which add cash received from various sources at the Treasury during the last year, (a detailed statement of which appeared in the last Observer,) 111,106 9½

Aggregate amount, 185,120 21½

Deduct disbursements at the Treasury, from the 1st of November, 1829, to the 1st of November, 1830, for which vouchers have been delivered to the Comptroller, and by him allowed, $115,369 37½

Shewing the balance of cash remaining in the Treasurer's hands, & for which he is accountable, to the first of November, 1830, to be 69,750 84

The disbursements during that period, and thus deducted, consists of the following items:

General Assembly,	. .	39,927 52
Executive Department,	. .	2,300 00
Treasury Department,	. .	2,000 00
Department of State,	. .	1,122 00
Comptroller's Department,	. .	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office,	. .	200 00
Public Printers,	. .	900 00
Judiciary,	. .	24,567 06
Sheriffs for settling taxes,	. .	1,013 15
Congressional Elections,	. .	93 52
Repairs of State House,	. .	1,111 53
Public Library,	. .	100 00
State Bank of North Carolina, interest on deferred payment,	. .	3,356 24
Pensioners,	. .	930 00
Governor's House,	. .	13 10
Stock in Roanoke Navig'n Company,		9,500 00
Treasury Notes burnt, session 1829,	.	19,971 85½
Money burnt,	. .	123 20
Contingencies,	. . .	6,081 30
William M. Sneed, agent appointed by the Governor under the resolution of 1829, to adjust and liquidate the claim of the State against the U. States,	. . .	1,000 00
Bogue Banks,	. . .	59 10
		115,369 37½

The enumeration and brief statement of the disbursements on account of the "allowances or drafts made by the General Assembly, and warrants issued by the Governor," as required by the 11th section of the act of 1824, will fully appear in the statement of the Comptroller, prepared for the use of the members of the present General Assembly, which is respectfully referred to. The specification of the disbursements therein stated, agree with the vouchers on which payments have been made at the Treasury, and with the entries in the books of this office.

In addition to the receipts and disbursements as Public Treasurer, there have been received from the first of November, 1829, to the first of November, 1830, the funds of Internal Improvement, Literary and Agricultural. The following estimates will shew the receipts and disbursements of each fund during that period.

[Having been published in the last Observer, it is unnecessary to insert them here.]

From the foregoing estimates, it will appear that the cash in the Treasury to the first of November, 1830, and for which the Public Treasurer is accountable to that date, consists of the following sums:

Amount of Cash as Public Treasurer,		69,750 87
Do.	do. Treasurer of the Board of Int'nal Improvement,	4,023 88½
Do.	do. Treasurer of Lit'y Fund,	31,371 52½
Aggregate amount,		105,146 25

This sum, for which the Public Treasurer is accountable, consists of the following items:

There has been deposited in the Banks of this State and remains to the credit of the Public Treasurer to the first of November, 1830, the end of this fiscal year, the following amounts:

State Bank N. Carolina at Raleigh,		39,011 68
Bank of Newbern	do.	27,158 01
Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville,		16,077 08
		82,246 77
Treasury Notes remaining in the vault,		22,899 48
Aggregate amount,		$105,146 25

The Treasury notes now in circulation, as directed to be issued, and now redeemable at the Treasury, will appear by exhibit H. The mutilated state of the notes affords an opportunity to the wicked and evil disposed citizens to practice many frauds in their circulation. Many are presented at the Treasury, raised and made up of parts of bills, the denominations altered, and devices used that are difficult of detection. There are many counterfeits of seventy five, fifty and twenty five cent bills in circulation.—Whether the penal laws of the State punish these offences with the severity they deserve, is submitted to your consideration.

The resolution of last session of the Assembly, "directing the Public Treasurer to abstain from collecting any money due upon bonds given for land sold by Commissioners of the State, and lying within the county of Haywood, where the same is covered by the grants issued to Holdeman and Esselman," or "Cathcart and Stedman," does not state the boundaries of the grants, or how they interfere with the sales of the Commissioners of the Cherokee Lands. There being no evidence in this office to show in what manner the sales interfere with these grants, or which of the bonds were directed not to be collected, to avoid a violation of the resolution, payment has not been enforced, and only received when voluntarily made.

According to the act of last session, "to provide for the collection of a judgment obtained by the State against the devisees of the late John Haywood," a sale of the real estate was made by the Sheriff of Wake county, on a credit of one, two and three years. No bid having been made to the amount of the valuation adjudged by those directed by the act, it was purchased for the State, at the price of twelve hundred dollars. The costs and commissions of the Sheriff amounted to forty-six dollars and forty cents. The balance being eleven hundred and fifty three dollars and sixty cents, is liable to the claim of Mrs. E. E. A. Haywood, of one fourth part, which, according to the agreement she entered into with the State, is allowed her in lieu of dower, which gives to her of this balance 288 dollars 40 cents, leaving 865 dollars 20 cents to be credited on the judgment.—The amount due the widow is carrying interest. It is respectfully submitted whether it will not be advisable to pay this claim. The title to the land sold is conveyed by the Sheriff of the county by deed, and is on file in this office. The act directs a sale to be made on a credit of one year. No offer of a price near the valuation has been made. It therefore remains subject to your directions.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina resolved to receive shares of stock in payment of debts due from stockholders at the rate of seventy five per centum, and the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear at the rate of eighty per centum; which resolutions have been approved by the Public Treasurer according to the provisions of the acts of last session.

The Revenue officers, and particularly the Sheriffs, have been unusually prompt in accounting for, and paying into the Treasury the amount of the taxes for the last fiscal year, within the time prescribed by law. For this extraordinary punctuality and faithfulness, they deserve well of the State, and it proves that the existing laws for the collection of the revenue are ample, and only require a strict execution to insure, annually, the full receipt of the revenue in the Treasury.

If it should be found on examination that the funds of the State, now available, will not be sufficient to meet the contingent charges of government and the redemption of the Treasury notes, the regulation of the State Bank, to loan sixty per centum on the share, on a pledge of stock, affords an expedient to supply such deficiency without an increase of taxes or diminution of such appropriations, as the true interest of the State may demand.

It will appear by the monthly settlements in the last year, the demands on the Treasury exceeded at several times the funds on hand unappropriated.—To meet this contingency, the cash belonging to the Literary Fund was used. As no possible injury could arise in the exercise of this discretion, it is believed and hoped that it will meet with your approbation.

The nett amount of the revenue, and the cash received thereon and from other sources, during the last fiscal year, will appear from exhibit I.

The several allowances for insolvencies allowed by the Comptroller in the settlements with the different Sheriffs will appear from exhibit K.

The file L, contains the expenses or statements of the affairs of the Banks of the State, as filed in this office during the last year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ROBARDS, Pub. Trea'r.

November 16th, 1830.

From the Diary of a late Physician.

THE BROKEN HEART.

There was a large and gay party assembled one evening, in the memorable month of June, 1815, at a house in the remote Western suburbs of London. Throngs of handsome and well dressed women—a large retinue of the leading men about town—the dazzling light of chandeliers blazing like three suns over-head—the charms of music and dancing—together with that tone of excitement then pervading society at large, owing to our successful continental campaigns, which maddened England into almost daily annunciations of victory;—All these circumstances, I say, combined to supply spirit to every party. In fact, England was almost turned upside down with the universal feasting! Mrs. ——, the lady whose party I have just been mentioning, was in ecstacy at the eclat with which the whole was going off, and charmed with the buoyant animation with which all seemed inclined to contribute their quota to the evening's amusement. A young lady of some personal attractions, most amiable manners, and great accomplishments—particularly musical, had been repeatedly solicited to sit down to the piano, for the purpose of favoring the company with a favorite Spanish air, "The Banks of Allan Water." For a long time, however, she steadfastly resisted their importunities, on the plea of low spirits. There was evidently an air of deep pensiveness, if not melancholy, about her, which ought to have corroborated the truth of the plea she urged. She did not seem to gather excitement with the rest; and rather endured, than shared the gaities of the evening. Of course, the young folks around her of her own sex, whispered their suspicions that she was in love; and, in point of fact, it was well known by several present, that Miss —— was engaged to a young officer who had earned considerable distinction in the Peninsular campaign, and to whom she was to be united on his return from the continent. It need not, therefore, be wondered at, that a thought of the various casualties to which a soldier's life is exposed—especially a bold and brave young soldier such as her intended had proved himself—and the possibility, if not probability, that he might, alas! never

"Return to claim his blushing bride,"

but be left behind among the glorious throng of the fallen—sufficed to overcast her mind with gloomy anxieties and apprehensions. It was, indeed, owing solely to the affectionate importunities of her relatives, that she was prevailed on to be seen in society at all. Had her own inclination been consulted, she would have sought solitude, where she might, with weeping and trembling, commend her hopes to the hands of Him "who seeth in secret," and "whose are the issues" of battle. As, however, Miss ——'s rich contralto voice, and skilful powers of accompaniment, were much talked of, the company would listen to no excuses or apologies; so the poor girl was absolutely *baited* into sitting down to the piano, when she ran over a few melancholy chords with an air of reluctance and displacency. Her sympathies were soon excited by the fine tones—the tumultuous melody—of the keys she touched, and she struck into the soft and soothing symphony of "The Banks of Allan Water." The breathless silence of the bystanders—for nearly all the company was thronged around—was at length broken by her voice, stealing, "like faint blue gushing streams," on the delighted ears of her auditors, as she commenced singing that exquisite little ballad with the most touching pathos and solemnity. She had just commenced the verse,

"For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he!"

when, to the surprise of every body around her, she suddenly ceased playing and singing, without removing her hands from the instrument, and gazed steadily forward with a vacant air, while the color faded from her cheeks, and left them as pale as the lily. She continued thus for some moments; to the alarm and astonishment of the company—motionless, and apparently unconscious of any one's presence. Her elder sister, much agitated stepped towards her, placed her hand upon her shoulder, endeavoured gently to rouse her, and said hurriedly 'Anne, Anne!'—Miss —— made no answer; but a few moments after, without moving her eyes, suddenly burst into a piercing shriek! Consternation seized all present.

"Sister—sister!—Dear Anne, are you again ill?" inquired her trembling sister, endeavouring to rouse her, but in vain. Miss —— did not seem either to see or hear her. Her eyes still gazed fixedly forward, till they seemed gradually to expand, as it were, with an expression of glassy horror. All present seemed utterly confounded, and afraid to interfere with her Whispers were heard, She's ill—in a fit—run for some water. Good God, how strange—what a piercing shriek,' &c. &c. At length Miss ——'s lips moved. She began to mutter inaudibly; but by and by those immediately near her could distinguish the words.

"There!—there they are—with their lanterns. Oh! they are looking out for the *d-e-a-d!*—They turn over the heaps.—Ah! now—no!—that little hill of slain,—see, see!—they are turning them over one by one—There! THERE HE IS—Oh, horror, horror, horror! RIGHT THROUGH THE HEART!' and with a long shuddering groan, she fell senseless into the arms of her horror-struck sister. Of course all were in confusion and dismay; not a face present but was blanched with agitation and affright on hearing the extraordinary words she uttered. With true delicacy and propriety of feeling, all those whose carriages had happened to have already arrived, instantly took their departure, to prevent their presence embarrassing or interfering with the family, who were already sufficiently bewildered. The room was soon thinned of all, except those who were immediately engaged in rendering their services to the young lady; and a servant was instantly despatched with a horse for me. On my arrival, I found her in bed, (still at the house where the party was given, which was that of the young lady's sister in law.) She had fallen into a succession of swoons ever since she had been carried up from the drawing room, and was perfectly senseless when I entered the bed chamber where she lay. She had not spoken a syllable since uttering the singular words just related; and her whole frame was cold and rigid; in fact, she seemed to have received some strange shock, which had altogether paralyzed her. By the use, however, of strong stimulants, we succeeded in at length restoring her to something like consciousness, but I think it would have been better for her, judging from the event, never to have woke again from forgetfulness. She opened her eyes under the influence of the searching stimulants we applied, and stared vacantly for an instant on those standing round her bedside. Her countenance, of an ashy hue, was damp with clammy perspiration, and she lay perfectly motionless, except when her frame undulated with long deep drawn sighs.

'Oh, wretched, wretched, wretched girl!' she murmured at length—'why have I lived till now? Why did you not suffer me to expire? He called me to join him—I was going and you will not let me—but I MUST go—yes, yes.'

"Anne, dearest!—why do you talk so? Charles is not gone; he will return soon; he will indeed"—sobbed her sister.

"Oh, never, never! You could not see what I saw, Jane"—she shuddered; "Oh, it was frightful! How they tumbled about the heaps of the dead!—how they stripped—oh, horror, horror!"

"My dear Miss ——, you are dreaming—raving—indeed you are," said I, holding her hand in mine—'Come, come, you must not give way to such gloomy, such nervous fancies, you must not indeed. You are frightening your friends to no purpose."

"What do you mean," she replied, looking me suddenly full in the face. "I tell you it is true! Ah me, Charles is dead; I know it; I saw him! *Shot right through the heart!* They were stripping him when ——" and heaving three or four short convulsive sobs, she again swooned. Mrs. ——, the lady of the house, (the sister-in-law of Miss ——, as I think I have mentioned,) could endure the distressing scene no longer, and was carried out of the room, fainting, in the arms of her husband. With great difficulty, we succeeded in restoring Miss —— once more to conciousness; but the frequency and duration of her relapses began seriously to alarm me. The spirit, being brought so often to the brink, might at last suddenly flit off into eternity, without any one's being aware of it. I, of course, did all that my professional knowledge and experience suggested; and, after expressing my readiness to remain all night in the house, in the event of any sudden alteration in Miss —— for the worse, I took my departure, promising to call very early in the morning. Before leaving, Mr. —— had acquainted me with all the particulars above related; and, as I rode home, I could not help feeling the liveliest curiosity, mingled with the most intense sympathy, for the unfortunate sufferer, to see whether the corroborating event would stamp the present as one of those extraordinary occurrences, which occasionally "come o'er us like a summer cloud," astonishing and perplexing every one.

The next morning, about nine o'clock, I was again at Miss ——'s bedside. She nearly in the same state as that in which I had left her the preceding evening, only feebler, and almost continually stupified. She seemed, as it were, stunned with some severe but invisible stroke. She said scarcely any thing, but often uttered a low, moaning, indistinct sound, and whispered at intervals, "Yes shortly, Charles, shortly—to-morrow." There was no rousing her by conversation; she noticed no one, and would answer no questions. I suggested the propriety of calling in additional medical assistance, and, in the evening met two eminent brother physicians in consultation at her bedside. We came to the conclusion that she was sinking rapidly, and that, unless some miracle intervened to restore her energies, she would continue with us but a very little longer. After my brother physicians had left, I returned to the sick chamber, and sat by Miss ——'s bedside for more than an hour. My feelings were much agitated at witnessing her singular and affecting situation. There was such a sweet and sorrowful expression about her pallid features, deepening, occasionally, into such hopelessness of heart-broken anguish, as no one could contemplate without deep emotion. There was, besides something mysterious, and awing—something of what in Scotland is called *second sight*—in the circumstances which had occasioned her illness.

"Gone—gone!" she murmured, with closed eyes, while I was sitting and gazing in silence on her, "gone—and in glory! Ah! I shall see the young conqueror—I shall! How he will love me! Ah! I recollect," she continued, after a long interval, "It was the 'Banks of Allan Water' these cruel people made me sing—and my heart breaking the while!—What was the verse I was singing when I saw"—she shuddered—"oh!—this—

'For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he—
On the banks of Allan Water
None so gay as she!
But the summer grief had brought her,
And the soldier—false was he'—

Oh, no no, never—Charles—my poor murdered Charles—never!" she groaned, and spoke no more that night. She continued utterly deaf to all that was said in the way of sympathy or remonstrance; and, if her lips moved at all, it was only to utter faintly some such words as, "Oh, let me—let me leave in peace!" During the two next days she continued drooping rapidly. The only circumstance about her demeanour, particularly noticed, was that she once moved her hands for a moment over the counterpane, as though she were playing the piano—a sudden flush overspread her features, her eyes stared, as though she was startled by the appearance of some phantom or other, and she gasped, "There, there!"—after which she relapsed into her former state of stupor.

How will it be credited, that on the fourth morning of Miss ——'s illness, a letter was received from Paris by her family, with a black seal, and franked by the noble colonel of the regiment in which Charles —— had served; communicating the melancholy intelligence, that the young Captain had fallen towards the close of the battle of Waterloo; for while in the act of charging at the head of his corps, a French cavalry officer shot him with his pistol *right through the heart!* The whole family, with all their acquaintance, were unutterably shocked at the news—almost petrified with amazement at the strange corroboration of Miss ——'s prediction. How to communicate it to the poor sufferer was now a serious question, or whether to communicate it at all at present? The family at last, considering that it would be unjustifiable in them any longer to withhold the intelligence, entrusted the painful duty to me. I therefore repaired to her bedside alone, on the evening of the day on which the letter had been received; that evening was the last of her life! I sat down in my usual place beside her, and her pulse, countenance, breathing, cold extremities—together with the fact that she had taken no nourishment whatever since she had been laid on her bed—convinced me that the poor girl's sufferings were soon to terminate. I was at a loss for a length of time how to break the oppressive silence. Observing, however, her fading eyes fixed on me, I determined, as it were accidentally, to attract them to the fatal letter which I then held in my hand. After a while she observed it; her eye suddenly settled on the ample coroneted seal, and the sight operated something like an electric shock. She seemed struggling to speak, but in vain. I now wished to Heaven I had never agreed to undertake the duty which had been imposed on me. I opened the letter, and looking steadfastly at her, said, in as soothing tones as my agitation could command. "My dear girl—now don't be alarmed, or I shall not tell you what I am going to tell you." She trembled, and her sensibilities seemed suddenly restored; for her eyes assumed an expression of alarmed intelligence, and her lips moved about like those of a person who feels them parched with agitation, and endeavors to moisten them. "This letter has been received to-day from Paris," I continued; "it is from Colonel Lord ——, and brings word that—that—that—" I felt suddenly choked, and could not bring out the words. "That my Charles is DEAD—I know it. Did I not tell you so?" said Miss ——, interrupting me, with as clear and distinct a tone of voice as she ever had in her life. I felt confounded. Had the unexpected operation of the news I brought been able to dissolve the spell which had withered her mental energies, and afford promise of her restoration to health?

Has the reader ever watched a candle which is flickering and expiring in its socket, suddenly shoot up into an instantaneous brilliance, and then be utterly extinguished? I soon saw it was thus with poor Miss ——. All the expiring energies of her soul were suddenly collected to receive the corroboration of her vision—if such it may be called—and then she would,

"Like a lily drooping,
Bow her head and die."

To return: she begged me, in a faltering voice, to read her all the letter. She listened with closed eyes, and made no remark when I had concluded.—After a long pause, I exclaimed—"God be praised, my dear Miss ——, that you have been able to receive this dreadful news so firmly!"

"Doctor, tell me, have you no medicine that could make me weep?—Oh, give it, give it me; it would relieve me, for I feel a mountain on my breast—it is pressing me," replied she feebly, uttering the words at long intervals. Pressing her hand in mine, I begged her to be calm, and the oppression would soon disappear

"Oh—oh—oh, that I could weep, Doctor!" She whispered something else, but inaudibly. I put my ear close to her mouth, and distinguished something like the words—"I am—call—her—hush—" accompanied with a faint, fluttering, gurgling sound. Alas, I too well understood it! With much trepidation I ordered the nurse to summon the family into the room instantly. Her sister Jane was the first that entered, her eyes swollen with weeping, and seemingly half suffocated with the effort to conceal her emotions.

"Oh, my darling, precious, precious sister Anne!" she sobbed and knelt down at the bedside, flinging her arms round her sister's neck—kissing the gentle sufferer's cheeks and mouth.

"Anne!—love!—darling!—Don't you know me?" She groaned, kissing her forehead repeatedly. Could I help weeping? All who had entered were standing around the bed, sobbing, and in tears. I kept my fingers at the wrist of the dying sufferer; but could not feel whether or not the pulse beat, which, however, I attributed to my own agitation.

"Speak—speak—my darling Anne! speak to me; I am your poor sister Jane!" sobbed the agonized girl, continuing fondly kissing her sister's cold lips and forehead. She suddenly started—exclaimed, "Oh, God, *she's dead!*" and sunk instantly senseless on the floor. Alas, alas, it was too true; my sweet and broken hearted patient was no more!

Dr. Stanhope Harris, of Cabarrus county, raised this year on 15 acres of land, 750 bushels of corn, averaging 50 bushels to the acre. He measured one acre in the most productive part of the field, which yielded 77 bushels. The rich lands of the West, which are so attractive to numbers of our citizens, do not, we imagine, afford a more abundant reward to the labors of the farmer.—*Salisbury Journal.*

A large vein of gold (says the Salisbury Journal,) has recently been discovered in the mine belonging to Messrs. Henderson & Wilson, near King's Mountain, in Lincoln county; the ore from which, we are informed, is worth $3 20 per bushel.

Extraordinary speed of a Steam Carriage.—In the *London Globe and Traveller* of the 14th of Oct., is the following article taken from the *Taunton Courier.*

"*Unparallelled Steam Engine Trip.*—Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Racket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week decided in his favor a wager of *one thousand guineas* upon the speed of his Engine by traversing the distance between the two towns, *(thirty-two miles,)* in thirty three minutes—[or in other words, at more than 58 miles per hour.]

The brig Danube, cleared to-day for Valparaiso and a market, has as part of her cargo 579 packages Domestic Cottons, containing 411,239 yards; 300 casks American manufactured Nails, and 15 cases domestic striped drills. These three articles of her cargo amount to $37,358, being more than one half the value of her whole cargo.

Boston Transcript.

FOREIGN.

New York, Nov. 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing ship Minerva, Captain Hussey, who sailed from Liverpool on the 24th October, we have London and Liverpool dates, both of the 23d inclusive.

Parliament was to assemble on the 26th of October, and the King, it was understood, would deliver his speech in person, on the 2d of November.

The only news of importance by this arrival, which can be relied upon, is the occupation of Antwerp by the Belgians, which renders all Belgium free, and we hope forever, of Dutch troops.

The Ex-King of France and the Duke of Bordeaux had passed into Scotland, where the young scion of the Bourbon race will, it is thought, be more in safety from being kidnapped, than on the sea-coast where Lulworth Castle is situated.

The winds that are blowing must bring us shorter arrivals, and by them we shall have more particulars of the condition of Spain, where the fire is next to break out.

General Valdez is reported to have entered Spain by Ainhue, on the 14th October, with between 8 and 900 men, all of whom, except about fifty, are said to have been destroyed.

This report is roundly contradicted by private letters from Paris, dated Thursday, 21st, at 3 P. M., although the Moniteur of the 22d speaks of it as an event which cannot be doubted. We trust that it is not true, as its influence upon the efforts of the Constitutionalists may prove most injurious to the cause of liberty. We add the last accounts from the Moniteur and as they are some hours later than the private letters, we fear it is but too true.

FRANCE.—We are happy to announce that all disturbances are at an end in the French Capital, and that the new government are acting with a forbearance and discretion calculated to give it permanency and strength.

The Courier Francais says:—

"The Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned to the 10th of November is convoked for the 3d by letters addressed to each of the members at his own house. The number and urgency of the affairs with which the Chamber will be occupied, render it desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. Of the 140 elections, 120 will take place on the 21st and 23th of October. They will thus be terminated by the 3d of November, and the greater part of the new members will have arrived by this time."

The meeting of the new Chamber will form an important crisis in the affairs of Europe. If favorable to the present Ministry all will go well. Changes at this moment would be attended with great danger.

From the Moniteur of Oct. 21.

SPAIN.—The defeat of Valdes is confirmed by the news received to-day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain, in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdes, or to penetrate still farther into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces, or finally to counterbalance, by this demonstration, the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdes who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men. It is hoped that this chief, will, for the future, yield to the old military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

The following is the bulletin of the liberating army of Spain, which we have received from our Spanish correspondents:

On the 14th October, at 2 o'clock, the brave Col. Valdes marched into Urduch with a force consisting of 400 men.

He was received throughout the country with shouts of "Liberty forever!" and the acclamations of joy at his approach.

On the 15th he reached Zurgarmurdi, where he met with the same reception. The inhabitants display in every direction the greatest enthusiasm at his arrival.

A detachment marched towards Vera. Upon its arrival the inhabitants hastened to crowd round the 'liberating soldiers,' and the most cordial feeling of fraternity exists between them.

In consequence of the vast number of patriots who have just joined the corps of the refugees, Col. Valdes has been obliged to devote the entire day to the organization of the force now under his command.

He will resume his march upon Yrun on the 28th.

His glorious enterprise could not commence under more favourable auspices—and they presage a decided victory.

All good Spaniards anxious to contribute their aid for obtaining the liberty of their country are hastening to quit France, and range themselves under the banner of the intrepid Valdes.

The signal has been given. Spain summons all his children to its deliverance, and no doubt they will not be deaf to its voice.

Zugaramurdi, Oct. 10.

From le Courier Francais.

There is much talk at the Exchange of a telegraphic despatch, sent from Bayone by the Sub Prefect, announcing in substance, that the corps of Gen. Valdes, amounting to 800 or 900 men, had been surprised and completely defeated, 50 only having escaped to take refuge in France. It is probable that there is some exaggeration in this account, and that it has been got up to favor some speculation in the public funds It is not impossible, after the late events at Bayonne, that the Sub Prefect would not be favorably disposed towards the Constitutionalists, and that he may have received too credulously the first vague rumours which came to the frontiers.

The truth appears to be, that on the 16th, Valdes occupied the villages of Urduch and Zurgaramurdi. Eight hundred royalist troops were four leagues distant, and made no offensive movement. On the 17th a skirmish took place between Valdes and the royalist troops; about 30 of the Constitutionalists fled to the French territory, which they soon quitted, to rejoin their companions at Zugaramurdi.

From the Messager des Chambres of October 21.

Yesterday evening crowds again assembled in the Courts of the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries and the same threats which have for some days disturbed and offended all good citizens. The Courts were promptly cleared by the National Guard; the crowds formed again on the Place in front of the Palace, and the same cries were continued. In the mean time a number of individuals went through the various quarters of the city, endeavoring to excite the people to unite with them, and march to the Palais Royal; but everywhere they failed, and their language was received with universal indignation.

In the meanwhile the National Guards dispersed the crowds on the Place du Palais Royal, and compelled a band of from 400 to 500 individuals to retire who took the road to Vincennes, by the Faubourg St. Antoine. A few of them carried fire-arms, and others sticks. On their arrival at Vincennes they required that the Ex-Ministers should be given up to them. General Dumesnil having replied to them as became his character and his duty, they took the road to Paris, and appeared again at the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries. The National Guard assembled from all points, and in less than half an hour the Place and the surrounding streets were evacuated, the most turbulent were arrested, all the crowds were dispersed and good order was completely restored.

One hundred and thirty-six individuals were carried to the Prefecture of Police, and immediately interrogated previous to their appearance before the Magistrate. On the Place du Palais Royal, at the spot where the arrest took place, a number of placards were found, several of which, betraying thus their origin, contain violent attacks on the person of the King. A severe investigation will take place as to the true authors of these disturbances, which inspire so just an antipathy on the part of the population. The laws and the courts of justice will do their duty upon them. The peace of a great people must not be compromised by a few busy bodies, who foment the basest passions, mislead the credulous, and, directly or indirectly, promote the most wicked designs.

About 10 o'clock, numerous groups formed in the Court of the Palais Royal. They cried "Death to the Ministers! vengeance!" The King descended, without any escort, and in an every-day dress, and spoke to the persons round him. We are assured that he said "Vengeance never, justice always. If it is necessary, I will put myself at the head of the National Guard to make the laws respected—I am the friend of liberty, but I detest licentiousness. Let good citizens retire; the law shall be executed, and Justice shall do her duty." Lively acclamations followed these words. The crowd dispersed almost immediately.

The London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. contains the following copy of a handbill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers, during the night:—

"ENGLISHMEN,—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of Liberty. A standard is about to be reared, around which, we feel assured, thousands and tens of thousands will flock.

"Our country is overrun with military, police, excise officers, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

"Our blood will flow, but it will flow in the cause of Liberty; better to die in that cause than live slaves Englishmen, be united, firm and steady.

"A REPUBLICAN."

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—The demand for Cotton has been very limited, the sales amounting only to 8000 bags; in prices there is very little alteration from Saturday last, though occasional sales have been made in common classes of American and Brazil at 1 8d pr lb reduction. The import is 6248 bags 600 Surats are announced for public sale on Friday next. The particulars of the sales are 1982 Bowed 6 1-8d to 7 5-8d; 10 do. 7 5-8; 1749 Orleans 5 3-8d to 8¼. 2198 Tennessee, &c., 6d to 7 3-8d. 22 Sea Island 14¼ to 18d; 41 Stained do. 8d to 9d. There has been more inquiry for Tobacco by the trade, and 200 hds. have been taken for Ireland at former rates.

The Gazette de France observes—"Now that the public offices are nearly all disposed of, those who have got them cry out, *the Revolution is finished.* Not so fast, say the disappointed applicants and expectants, the Revolution is merely begun. What does it mean more than this—*Ote-toi de la que je m'y mette:* get out of that place, and let me get into it."

The same paper remarks that France, within the last forty years, has tried every kind of government, except the Federal Republic, to which the current is now setting with almost irresistible force.

Blackwood's Magazine represents the internal peace and the monarchy of Great Britain as in extreme danger from the excitement of the times: it acknowledges that the aristocracy and hierarchy have been rendered odious to the great mass of the population, and reproaches the London press for fostering, almost universally, the general prejudices, and bringing every part of the political system into disrepute and peril.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Ireland.—The papers brought by the last arrival from England, furnish the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, forbidding the meeting of the Anti-Union Association, and Mr. O'Connell's letter to the people of Ireland on that subject. The excitement among the people of that Island respecting the project of a separation from Britain appears to be extreme, and it is no wonder that it should be regarded by the government with some alarm.

Mexico.—The New York Daily Advertiser contains extracts from private letters written from Vera Cruz as late as the 23d ult. Col. Victoria was captured a second time in a farmhouse at Flon, and taken to Puebla. Having been previously condemned to death by a court martial, his execution was ordered to take place in 24 hours. He was shot, exhibiting perfect coolness on the occasion, on the 11th September.

A gentleman of respectability, and a particular acquaintance of Mr. Randolph, called on him in London, and was, of course, shown the correspondence which took place on his appointment. The first letter is unofficial from Gen Jackson, inquiring whether Mr. Randolph would accept an appointment to St. Petersburg. The second is the reply of Mr. Randolph, declining, on principle, all government appointments, and closing with a declaration that nothing would induce him to accept the appointment, unless it were accompanied with permission to stay at St. Petersburg no longer than he should find it convenient; the other portions of time to be spent in the South of Europe. The third document is the official letter of Mr. Van Buren, written immediately after, confirming the appointment on the terms specified by Mr. R. and adding that a sloop of War would remain at his disposal to transport him wherever he should direct.—*Jour. of Com.*

Juba the trusty servant of the Hon. John Randolph, arrived here on Wednesday, in a vessel from Boston. Among the anecdotes of the master, which the Bostonians have pumped out of the man, is the following:

"Mr. Randolph said to Juba, at their parting, "My remains will be sent to Virginia in spirits. Bury them under the old oak on my plantation Turn my head to the east. "*I wish to look westward.*"

Norfolk Herald.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, November 17.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees pursuant to the Rules of the Senate, which resulted as follows:

Committee of Finance.—Mess. Sneed, Blackwood, J. B. Hinton, Jones, Wilson, Askew, McFarland, Edward Ward.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Martin, Vanhook, McIntyre, Davenport, Sherrard, Hall, Hawkins, Howell.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Joseph J. Williams, Simmons, Dickinson, Hoke, Ramsay, Hill, Beasley, Murchison.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs Miller, Montgomery, Cowper, McNeill, Harris, Welch, Moye, W. P. Williams.

On the Judiciary.—Mess. Meares, Matthews, Marshall, Skinner, Spaight, Newland, Dick, C. L. Hinton.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Ed. Jones, Hawkins, Ward, Sherrard, and J. J. Williams.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

On motion of Mr. Hinton of Wake, the various topics contained in the Governor's Message, were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Murchison presented a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing law for the mortgaging of personal property, so as to limit the equitable interest to the conditions of the contract.

Friday, Nov. 19.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Franklin, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law of last session, relative to the compensation of Sheriffs and Clerks.

On motion of the same gentleman, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the present system of the Judiciary of this State.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, presented the following Preamble and Resolution, which were adopted, viz:

In order to relieve the Superior Court of a mass of business growing out of the multitude of prosecutions for trivial offences, leaving in some counties little or no time to said Courts, for hearing and determining matters of the deepest importance to the parties, on the Law and Equity Dockets of said Courts:

Resolved, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving to the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, exclusive original jurisdiction of all prosecutions for minor offences.

On motion of Mr Wilson, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing a portion of the Public Arms among the several counties within this State.

Mr. Gavin presented a bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1828, respecting Rivers and Creeks in Sampson county.

Monday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Executive message relative to the Tariff, was directed to inquire into the expediency of drawing up a respectful petition, to be signed by the Speakers, and members of both branches of this Legislature, and to be laid before the approaching Congress, praying a repeal or modification of said Tariff, so as to operate equally on the citizens of the Union.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

James J. McKay, the Senator from Bladen, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Meares, from the Judiciary Committee, made an unfavorable report on the proposition to give to the County Courts exclusive original jurisdiction of all prosecutions for minor offences. Concurred with.

Mr. Gavin submitted a resolution, which was negatived, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws, so as to authorize the Captain of each Company to collect fines from all delinquents, or commit them to jail at the expense of the delinquents.

The bill to provide for the compensation of Jurors of the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus and Duplin, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Askew submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Board of Internal Improvements, at present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, November 17.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a select Committee was appointed to take into consideration, the Act passed at last Session, fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and of Sheriff, and inquire what amendments are necessary to the same. Mess. Smith, Barringer, Dozier, Wiseman and McNeill compose the committee.

Mr. Amos Weaver submitted a Resolution that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee to inquire into the *possibility* and expediency of so altering the law with respect to the appointment of Clerks of County Courts as to vest the right of electing them in the people.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the word "possibility," and to include Solicitors, in the proposed alteration.

Mr. Blair moved further to amend it by adding Constables, and

Mr. Mebane moved, that the Resolution and amendments be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed by Yeas and Nays, 91 to 39.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Standing Committees, which are constituted as follows:—

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Simmons, Willey, Grandy, Foy, Marshall, Bryan, White, Loretz, Brown, Watts, S. Whitaker, J. Weaver, Wiseman, O'Brien, Bragg, Worth, Tatham.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Stedman, Rowe, Rhodes, Singleton, Polk, Stockard, A. Buie, Morris, Rand, Little, Arrington, Smith, Moore, Orr, Barnhardt.

On Education.—Messrs. Sawyer, Swanner, Chesson, Spaight, Bush, Frederick, Tho. Hill, Barringer, Gauze, Branch, Clarke, Hayley, A. Weaver, Aaron, Phillips, Fleming, Allison.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Skinner, Sikes, Mullen, Coun. Wooten, Williams, Jarvis, Dumas, Dowd, Stephens, Nicholson, Glenn, Walker, Spurgin, Dodson, Lawson, Love, Calloway, Webb

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs Wheeler, Barnard, Mebane, A. Wooten, Gaston, Cox, J. A. Hill, McNeill, Leonard, Long, Cooper, Hilliard, Pearson, McGehee, Gwynn, W. J. Alexander, Burgin, James Whitaker.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bateman, Lloyd, Bell, Sasser, Wright, Harper, Bogle, Dozier, Sloan, Purcell, Clemmons, Whitley, Horton, Donnell, Flowers, Ellison, Winston, Edmonston.

Of Finance—Messrs. Wyche, Mhoon, Stokes, Kendall, Garey, Smallwood, Larkins, Murphey.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. William J. Alexander, O'Brien, Henry, J. A. Hill, Pearson, Shipp, Wyche.

On Military Affairs.—Nicholson, Polk, Stockard, Arrington, Marshall.

Friday, Nov. 19.

The various subjects embraced in the Governor's message, were, on motion, referred to distinct and appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Stedman, the committee to whom so much of the Governor's message was referred, as relates to the subject Slaves, &c. was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing the education of Slaves, and the dissemination of incendiary writings among them.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Long presented the following Resolutions. which were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That Amos Weaver, one of the Representatives elect from the County of Guilford, is not constitutionally qualified to serve as a member of this House.

Resolved, That the seat of the said Amos Weaver be, and the same is hereby declared to be vacated.

Monday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in regard to bail, so as to make a surrender in all cases to the Sheriff or his deputy, a discharge of the bail.

Mr. Sawyer presented the following Preamble and Resolutions which were on his motion laid on the table and ordered to be printed:—

WHEREAS the President of the United States, at the last session of Congress rejected as unconstitutional, an appropriation to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby incurring the denunciations of those who advocate an unlimited discretion in Congress to appropriate the public money to Internal Improvements—a discretion, in the opinion of this General Assembly, alike impolitic and dangerous to the sovereignty of the States: And whereas the freemen of North Carolina united with others, in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, under the full expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the Constitution to its original purity: And whereas, we recognize in the Message of the President accompanying his *Veto* to the appropriation for the Maysville Road, principles which challenge the approbation of every Republican, and an energy and firmness worthy of him who seeks to follow the example of the "illustrious sage who reformed our system and which promised to save the Republic from submission to a Government without limitation of powers:"

Be it therefore Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that Andrew Jackson is entitled to the thanks of this General Assembly for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road and others of a similar character.

Resolved, That the general policy and prominent measures of the Federal Government meet the approbation and support of this General Assembly.

Resolved further, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the President of the United States.

Mr. Sawyer also presented the following Resolutions, which were likewise laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of of North Carolina, that all duties imposed by Congress on imports, not for revenue, but to control the industry of the country, are unconstitutional

Resolved, That the acts, commonly called the Tariff Laws, passed in 1824–28, for the encouragement of Manufactures, are deliberate, palpable and dangerous infractions of the Constitution

Resolved, That those laws are partial and oppressive in their operation upon the Southern States, and in their consequences calculated to produce the ruin of one section of country, to corrupt the public morals of another, and to destroy the liberty of all.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature, that to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States in its true meaning, to preserve unimpaired the reserved rights of the States and to protect its citizens from impending ruin, the crisis has arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina through the medium of her Legislature, solemnly to protest and remonstrate against the usurpations of the Federal Government.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. J. A. Hill presented a bill to punish idle and disorderly persons of both sexes.

Mr. Henry presented the certificate of allowance of Cumberland County Court, in favor of Isabella Campbell, a pensioner of the State, which was countersigned by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate.

Raleigh, November 25.

Yesterday, the Board of Internal Improvements made their annual Report to the Legislature, in which they recommend the adoption of energetic measures. This Report we will publish at length in our next. It may not be improper however, to state here, that the Board express the opinion, that upon the course pursued by the present Legislature, it depends whether the whole system of Internal Improvement shall be regarded as totally inapplicable to the condition of North Carolina. It is now twelve years since, a fund was set apart for this purpose, and a review of the different items of expenditure will shew, that during this whole period, little else, has been done than to procure surveys, devise plans and make estimates, which have been at intervals submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, without producing thereafter, any practical benefit. The Board recommend an appropriation at once, of *half a million* to the Internal Improvement fund, to be placed under the direction of a competent Superintendent. This would, they say, at least afford encouragement for the hope that brighter prospects were in reserve for us. We might look forward, with some confidence, to the period when the Roanoke inlet would afford us an opportunity for an equal participation in the Commerce of the world, when the completion of a Rail Road from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear, would pour down the treasures of the West upon Fayetteville, and the draining of the Swamp and Marsh Lands in the Southern and Eastern counties, diffuse health, prosperity and intelligence over a region of boundless fertility.

We are pleased to see that Mr. M'Farland has introduced a Resolution, instructing the Committee of Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Campbellton; as to the practicability of incorporating a company to erect said Road, or whether it shall be constructed by the authority of the State.

A very interesting Report, was also submitted yesterday, from the committee to whom that part of the Governor's Message was referred which relates to the re-opening of the Roanoke Inlet at Naggs' head. The Report concludes with a recommendation that an application be made to Congress for assistance to effect this desirable work, on the ground that it is decidedly national in its character.—*Register.*

The Select Committee to whom that part of the Governor's Message was referred which relates to the establishment of a new Bank, consists of Messrs. Martin, Meares, McIntyre, McNeill and Wilson of the Senate, and Messrs. Pearson, Sawyer, Webb, Mebane and Joseph A. Hill of the House.

The select joint Committee, to whom so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the University was referred, consists of Messrs. Spaight, Askew, Hill, Jones, Ward, Kerr, McKay and Williams of Franklin, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bynum, O'Brien, McGehee, Spaight, Long, Phillips, Little and Edmonston of the House.

The select joint Committee, to whom so much of said Message was referred as relates to Slaves, &c., consists of Messrs. Meares, Montgomery, Spaight, Dickinson and Wilson of the Senate, and Messrs. Barringer, T. Hill, Holder and McAffee of the House.

COTTON.

We copy the following remarks on the prospects of the Cotton market from the communication of a correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Advertiser:—

It must be fresh in the memory of every individual in this community, that at a period when prime Cotton was worth about nine cents per lb. in our market, and the quotations from Liverpool were 4¾ a 5 7-8d, and cotton fabricks proportionably low, it was continually sounded in our ears by a class of foreign Agents, properly denominated "Croakers," that the price of our great staple could not advance. They told us that the stocks of goods were alarmingly large, —demand limited,—great distress among the Manufacturers—that the least attempt to advance the value of Cotton, would have an ultimate effect to sink prices even still lower than they then were, as it would check consumption. *We recollect well, that we* openly met, successfully opposed, and so far as our acquaintance extended, checked the influence of this preposterous doctrine. This class is again on our borders,—in our land—and their discordant croakings occasionally salute our ears. Before we place implicit reliance in their opinions, it may be well to examine how far the tales they told us last season, had their foundation in truth.

In the Southern States the price of prime Cotton has advanced from nine, to twelve cents per lb., and instead of a diminution in our home consumption, it has been greater than during any preceding year; and still the stocks of goods have been gradually diminishing. The Manufacturers are in a great measure relieved from their embarrassments; and if we may credit their own statements, they are now pursuing their business to advantage, with a prospect of consuming more of our great staple, during the present commercial year, than that which just preceded it. So much for these United States.

All Europe, too, had gone on prosperously until the suspension of commercial operations in France, occasioned by the revolution which extended its influence to other portions of the Continent. As the distracted state of affairs there, is in a happy train of adjustment, we may confidently look for returning and increased activity in commercial operations in that quarter.

The outgoings of Cotton from the port of Liverpool, from the 1st of January to the 25th September, averaged 15,232 bales per week, while in the preceding year, they averaged only 13,095 bales, shewing an *increase* in the outgoings, of 2,136 bales per week, or 111,092 bales during the year. In the meantime, the stocks of Goods have been gradually diminishing,—*and mark it!* the price of our great staple has advanced from 4¾ to 5 7-8d. (a point we were told it would be dangerous to advance on, as it would necessarily check consumption) to 6 d a 8d. Shall we now place implicit confidence in the opinions of these individuals?

Now the questions for our deliberation are, will prices advance still higher? and to what point can they probably advance, without checking consumption? We make no pretensions to infallibility, but we give it as our opinion, that if the price of Cotton should advance to 8d a 9d, the consumption would not be essentially diminished; and, in justification of this opinion, we think it only necessary, to make these statements, of simple facts. The *consumption* of Cotton has overtaken the *production*, and is fast running ahead of it, without *accumulating any stock of Goods.* There are supposed to be about Eight Hundred Millions of inhabitants on this planet, the greater portion of whom, deem it comfortable to be clothed. Now, there is no article that can be used for so many purposes, as Cotton fabrics; and at 8d a 9d, or even 9d a 10d, there is no staple article that can come in competition with Cotton.

We call the particular attention of the Southern planters to the following.—It is for their benefit we write. It is our opinion, that the prosperity of all classes, depends, in no small degree, on the success of the planting interest; and that interest is made comparatively rich or poor, as the value of our great staple is increased or decreased.

Stock of all descriptions of Cotton in Liverpool, on the 25th Sept.,

	1829.	1830.
Sea Islands and Uplands,	98,645	98,101
N. Orleans, Mobile, &c.	110,453	102,490
Brazil,	110,166	67,344
All other descriptions,	40,386	12,789
	359,650	280,924
Decrease in Stock,	78,726 bales.	
Total export of Cotton from this country, during the commercial year, ended on the 1st Oct. was, to Great Britain,	505,314	
Of which there was shipped to London, Glasgow, &c.	56,478	
	548,837	

Leaving for Liverpool,

...rt of American Cotton into Liverpool ... 25th Sept. 517,220
...ne way from the U. States at ... that period, 31,615 548,835

...k of all descriptions of Cotton in Liver... ...ool on the 25th Sept. 280,924
...n the way from the U. States, 31,615
...al import of Cotton into Liverpool from ...rtugal, Brazils, East Indies, Demarara, ...rest India Islands, Colombia, and the Med...rranean, from the 25th September to ...e 1st of January, 1830, and we will as...me the same to be received during the ...e period this year, though we are of the ...inion, that the developement of facts will ...ow it to be something less, 29,617

...otal supply for Liverpool, 342,156
...the 25th September the outgoings from ...iverpool averaged 15,232 bales per week, ...t as it is stated that the Spinners and ...alers were well supplied, we will take ...e outgoings for the remaining fourteen ...eks, at only 14,000 bales per week, 196,000

146,156

...us it appears, that the general Stock of Cotton ...iverpool, at the close of this year, will be reduc... only 146,156 bales, provided the Spinners and ...ers, keep their supply as on the 25th Sept. ... on the 1st of January, 1829, the general stock ...otton in Liverpool was 295,500 bales, and the ...ings at that period averaged only 13,096 bales ...eek, while now they average 15,232 bales.

...ere ever was a cause why any description of Mer...dise should advance in value, that cause exists ...elation to Cotton at this period, and to us it seems ...ssible that it must not soon produce its effect.

...comparative view of the Stock of all descrip... of Cotton in Liverpool, and in the Kingdom of ...t Britain on the 1st of January, 1829 and in 1830, ...the probable stock on 1st January, 1831

	1829	1830	1831
...k in Liverpool,	295,500	203,200	146,156
...n the Kingdom,	405,900	289,300	200,000

...verage weekly outgoings, assuming them to ...ue for the remainder of this year, as to the ... Sept.

	1828	1829	1830
...oings,	14,080	14,331	17,047

...howing an increase in the outgoings from the ...olom, of 2,715 bales per week, or during the ..., 141,232 bales.

...e have, within a few days, been told by some of ...intelligent Merchants, that in consequence of ...n orders having been forwarded to the East In... we ought to calculate on large supplies of Cot...eiving at Great Britain early this season, from ...quarter. This we confess, was information to ...hat whether correct or erroneous, we cannot say. ...have not as yet had the pleasure of viewing the ...on fields in the East Indies, nor have we seen a... person within a few months, who has; we have, ...ever, seen a letter from an intelligent gentleman, ...ding in London, where they are supposed to know ...much about the East India Cotton Crop as in any ...er city in Europe or America. He writes thus:

"The state of the Cotton market authorises a be...that the present prices will not give way during ...e present season. The consumption has been in...sed very considerably within the last year. Man...ester, according to a letter received to-day, is full of ...ers and buyers from all parts of England, and the ...rket is represented to be bare of manufactures.—...e growth of Cotton cannot be suddenly increased, ...*thing of consequence can be procured, for eigh...months, from the East Indies.*"

...especting the production of Cotton in the U. ...tes, we find, as usual, a great diversity of opin... We have seen estimates of the crop, from ...000 to 950,000 bales. Perhaps, a point some...re between these two estimates, would be near ...uth. If what are termed favorable and unfa...ble seasons have any influence on the produc... of Cotton, we cannot but believe that the crop ...be found to be much more deficient than is now ...enerally supposed by Merchants living in our sea... How it is that the Cotton plant can continue ...grow and mature boles, after it has suffered a three ...nths drought, and is entirely dead, we confess we ...not understand.

A MERCHANT.

Note.—Our estimate of the Stock of Cotton in ...erpool, may be increased by the arrivals from ...country of the new crop—every person can make ...own estimate of the probable quantity.

Something Original.—On the 4th ult., a ...blic dinner was given to Governor Pope, ...Arkansas, at the town of Washington, in ...territory. He made a speech with the ...owing singular conclusion:

"At the muster the other day, and in the general ...t of the people in this quarter, the Governor ...he had been reminded of old Kentucky—of o... generous Kentuckians—but he had discovered ...his country, to his great grief and mortification, a ...ger proportion of singlemen and bachelors, than ...had ever seen elsewhere, and a greater aversion ...indifference to matrimony. This seems to me ...ntinued the Governor) an evil of serious magni..., and to demand *reform*. According to the best ...mate he had been able to make, there had been ...in Arkansas, within the last twelve months, ...1000 to 1200 children, and if the single men ...bachelors would marry and do their duty to God ...their country, this territory would soon become ...ate without the aid of strangers. In a country ...re the means of subsistence are so easily procur... there is no apology for remaining single. Many ...tlemen are reluctant to encounter the trouble and ...pense of a wife and family, but a man who will not ...and much to make himself and a fine girl happy, ...hardly be relied on to meet the toils and perils of ...e, when his country is in danger. Permit me to ...k you, gentlemen, that the ladies are ardent in their ...achments, and grateful for a faithful return; and if ...husband will only prefer the company of his wife to ...the grog shop, gaming table, or other places of idle ...musement, and convince her, that she is, of all ...ings, nearest his heart, she will work her fingers to ...the quick to sustain him, if he should be even a little ...ty or worthless. Woman is the best gift of man, ...and he that does not accept it hardly deserves a seat ...in Heaven. I have (continued the Governor) passed ...two days in this town, and been rarely cheered by ...the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of ...bachelors. On Saturday, he supposed the ladies were ...too much occupied with their domestic concerns, to ...be visible; but hoped that on Sunday, he would see ...at this respectable, wealthy and populous country, a ...numerous assemblage of both sexes at Church, in the ...town, or near it; but, to his surprise, he was informed ...on Sunday morning, that there was no preaching in ...town or neighborhood, and that the preachers rarely ...come to Washington, because there were so few ladies ...in the place. The Governor said that the idea was ...new to him, but on reflection, he did not censure ...the preachers, for how can they expect the glad ti...dings of the Gospel will penetrate the hearts of sin... ners who are insensible to the charms of woman? If ...there are (continued the Governor) but few ladies in ...this town, there are a number of as intelligent and a...greeable gentlemen as are any where to be met with, ...and may I be permitted to hope for a speedy reformation."

The Governor begged, in conclusion, to offer the following sentiment, which was received with cheering applause:

"*The fair sex.* He that does not seek a helpmate ...the most precious boon of God to man—has no mu... in his soul, and is worse than an infidel."

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1830.

Rail Road to Campbellton.—The acting Magistrate of Police of this town has called a meeting of the Citizens, on Saturday next, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the subject of a Rail Road from this town to the River at Campbellton. We anticipate a full meeting, prepared for energetic measures.

Capt. RANSOM and his Company of CADETS returned from Raleigh last evening in fine health and spirits, after an absence of ten days. They were escorted into town by the battalion of Artillery. We learn that they were treated with unbounded attention and hospitality by the citizens of Raleigh, and when they left there, were escorted from town for several miles by the Volunteer Company of that place.

Unfortunate Accident.—We regret to state, that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, met with an accident in this town on Monday last, which will prevent his taking his seat in Congress for two or three weeks. While superintending the delivery of a load of cotton which he had sold, a bale was thrown from the wagon which rebounded and struck his leg, fracturing a small bone, which, though neither dangerous nor very painful, will render it imprudent for him to travel for two or three weeks.

Congress will meet on Monday next. The following Members have passed through this town on their way to Washington, viz: of the Senate, Col. King, of Alabama, and Governor Troup of Georgia. Of the House, Colonel Drayton and Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, Messrs. Foster, Haynes, and Lamar, of Georgia, Col. Baylor of Alabama, and Col. White of Florida.

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Columbia on Monday the 22d ult. Henry Deas was chosen President of the Senate, and Henry L. Pinckney President of the House of Representatives. On the 23d the Governor transmitted his Message to both Houses. Nearly two-thirds of this document is devoted to—1st. A eulogy of the President and his Administration; 2d. The French Revolution; and 3d. The powers of the General Government; to define which, a Convention of the people of South Carolina is recommended by the Governor. The remaining third of the message treats of local affairs.

The State Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on its capital stock for the six months ending on the 1st inst.

Census.—Bladen County contains 7,801 inhabitants. Increase, 525.

Pasquotank contains—White Males 2474; White Females 2510; Male Slaves 1426; Female do. 1197; Free colored Males 492; do. do. Females 546; Total 8,645. Increase 737. In 1820, the number of free colored persons in Pasquotank was 532; it is now 1038. Many of this class of persons are no doubt driven into the border counties of this State by the rigorous laws of Virginia.

Martin county contains—White Males, 2458; White Females 2484; Male Slaves 1683; Female do. 1598; Free colored Males 166; do. Females 155; Total 8,544. Increase 2224, or 35 per cent. the greatest proportionate increase of any county from which returns have been received.

Dyspepsia.—Persons laboring under this disease will see from an advertisement in this paper, that Dr. Rose, who comes highly recommended as a gentleman and a Physician, will visit this place soon, on his way to South Carolina and Georgia, to which States he has been invited by several Dyspeptics.

Rather Tart.—The following Report to the Legislature of Georgia has been made by one of its Committees:

"The Committee on Petitions to whom was referred the petitions of certain citizens of Rabun County, have had the same under consideration. Your Committee believe they have already received more of the public money than they were entitled to, and if they were as willing to work as they are to beg, this application would never have been made, and the prayer of the petitioners is therefore unreasonable and ought not to be granted.'

Sanguinary Code.—Alexander Moore, convicted in South Carolina, of the crime of *Forgery*, was hung on the 12th inst. pursuant to sentence!

Treasury Notes.—We are glad to notice the following proceedings of the Merchants and other business men of Salisbury, in relation to these nuisances. Let the example be followed throughout the State, and we shall soon get rid of ragged change.

"At a meeting of the Merchants and other Citizens of Salisbury, held for the purpose of improving the currency of the State, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

The Merchants, and other Citizens of Salisbury, whose names are hereunto subscribed, for the purpose of improving the currency of the State, do hereby pledge themselves to each other, and to the public, strictly to adhere to the following resolution, viz:

1. That after the first day of January next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the States of South-Carolina and Georgia.

2. That after the first day of March next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the State of North-Carolina.

3. *John Murphy, Daniel Meenan,* and *Benjamin Austin* are hereby appointed a Committee to procure from the mint,—or elsewhere, by the first day of March next, such an amount of change as may be necessary for the business of this place, consisting of Cents, Dimes, half Dimes, and twenty-five Cent pieces, and to enable them to do so, all persons wishing to obtain such change, are requested to deposite with the Committee, by the first day of January, such amount as they may want in bills equivalent to Specie.

4. That the Committee be requested to transmit copies of the resolutions to the Merchants and Citizens of the several Towns and Villages in this State, and ask their co-operation in these, and other salutary measures, to improve the currency of the State.

November 18th 1830.

Daniel H. Cress,	*John I. Shaver, & Co.*
Michael Brown,	*Hampton & Palmer,*
Austin & Burns,	*George Fraley,*
Clayland & Torrence,	*Nathan Brown,*
Kyles & Meenan,	*Cyrus W. West & Co.*
Hacket & Lemly,	*Horace H. Beard,*
John Murphy,	*Ebenezer Dickson,*
Samuel Reeves,	*George L. Baker,*
Thomas Dickson,	*Charles L. Bowers,*
Thomas L. Cowan,	*Ezra Allemong,*
George W. Brown,	*Wm. H. Slaughter,*
Samuel Fraley,	*Samuel Jones.*
Benjamin Fraley,	

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RECORDER.

Our River Navigation.—Experience has established the fact that, for some years, the north west branch of the Cape Fear river has become less and less valuable for the purposes of transportation. This has been ascribed to various causes; to the increase of cultivation in its own vicinity, in that of its original sources and its tributary waters; to the circumstance that a less quantity of rain has, probably, fallen annually of late than in former years; and to the removal of logs, trees and other impediments, thereby affording a freer egress of the water. Whether either of these causes, or the several combined, have produced the present state of things, it is altogether, for any practical purpose, immaterial to inquire.

The fact first stated, it is apprehended, is admitted on all hands, and the great injury resulting, not merely to Wilmington and Fayetteville, but to a large, productive and wealthy portion of the State, must be apparent. Ought not then the evil to be remedied?—All admit it ought to be, if practicable.

The Cape Fear Navigation company has been long established; received, from the public, large sums in tolls; continues to *make dividends of profits.* That it has made some attempts at improving the river is admitted, but it appears recently to have resigned *even these;* and either to have abandoned the object of incorporation; or to have decided that it has fulfilled its corporate obligations. If the former be the truth, ought it to *collect tolls;* if the latter, the public and the company are at issue, and law and justice require an adjudication.

It may be asserted that the company have expended large sums of money in various projects now commenced and now abandoned, and that for these it claims remuneration. It is stated as stated by the legislative committee on internal improvements, in their report at the session, as recollected of 1823, that about $130,000 'have been worse than thrown away' by the company. What then? must the public remunerate it for its own imprudence, prodigality, mistakes or errors. Surely this "corporation has no soul" if it require the exercise of such profligate munificence. Rather let it adopt judicious management; economise its expenditures; avoid further mistakes; atone for its errors; and proceed effectually to redeem its implied, if not expressed, pledge to the community to render navigable by its unquestionable improvements this most important highway, the *free* navigation of which the people have surrendered, but surrendered *upon conditions contemplating the production of great public good.*

It is time that something effectual should be done, as every year of delay is impoverishing the people and diverting capital and enterprize from us. This very year, at this very moment, the evil is pressing upon us, and no effectual remedy is even *attempted* to be applied. That the river *can* be made navigable to Fayetteville, at *all seasons of the year,* is not problematical, and if this company are indisposed to risk any expenditure to effect it, *let it withdraw.* Other capital and other enterprize can be found to consummate the work. ROCK FISH.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Scuppernong Grapes—Great yield of single Vines, and excellence of the Wine made therefrom.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. 13th June.

Dear Sir: I did not receive your letter soon enough to comply with your wish, to have a sample of our Roanoak or Scuppernong Wine, in time for your agricultural fair. I have some which I prefer to Madeira made in 1814, by myself, on the island, where I purchased the grapes and prepared the wine in a proper manner. The grapes themselves are the most delicious of all others; they are indigenous, of the species of the fox, but white, larger, and more luxuriant of growth. On the island, one vine serves each landlord, as it will spread as long as you will find it bearers, and 60 bushels is but a common vintage from one vine. The soil on which it flourishes is poor and sandy, and will produce nothing but vines, and the grape is difficult to propagate on a different soil.

The island might be thrown into an entire vineyard, and would produce several thousand hogsheads.

The flavor of the wine is somewhat sweet, but remarkably rich, luscious and oily. I propose going down in September (it is only 50 miles from this) and making several casks, secundum artem. It requires skill in managing, as that made by the inhabitants, after their rude and careless manner, is by no means a fair test of the power of the grape. They do not suffer it to ferment, but add new apple brandy, to the juice just from the press. At the 3d day's fermentation, it is excellent Champaign, but few bottles can hold it in this climate. Should you or your friends want a few quarter casks, I will supply you, deliverable in Baltimore, at $2 per gallon, and will warrant it far above any American wine, or in fact, for many palates, any foreign.

L. SAWYER.

The Salem Murder.—The judicial investigation of this horrid transaction terminated on Monday of this week. It has been, throughout, long, patient and fair; and very ably conducted on both sides. The Counsel for the prisoners have displayed an ingenuity, pertinacity and ability which could hardly be exceeded.—One more sad act of the tragedy is still to come.—The tremendous excitement which the event caused, and has sustained by the developement of a variety of incidents connected with it, for seven months, will now naturally subside; but the remembrance of it will go down to the latest generation, carrying with it a dear bought and impressive lesson. "Murder will out." Let him, henceforth, who contemplates taking the life of a fellow mortal, reflect, that escape from detection and punishment is next to impossibility.—Great Heaven has so willed it. Every eye of the community will be intensely strained on discovery—every ear sensitively open to catch the least whisper that may lead to detection,—a drop of blood,—a foot print—a thousand trivial objects and incidents, which he cannot take into account, shall point, as by the finger of Providence, to his concealment. Let the dark secret be locked up in his own guilty bosom, he cannot carry it about and live.—*Salem Obs.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. GEORGE BARKSDALE to Mrs. SARAH DAVIS.

Fanaticism.—A singular and horrible instance of religious madness lately occurred at Bodmin. Two brothers (says the account) were accustomed to attend the meetings of the Byronites and Ranters whose doctrines excited their minds to phrensy. One of them, being in bed, awoke his bed-fellow, and greatly alarmed him by saying he had plucked out his right eye and cast it from him, and that he was now prepared for heaven. A light being brought, the eye, completely forced out of its socket, was found on the bed. The other attempted to cut off his arm with a hatchet; they are both confined in the Lunatic Asylum.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Nov. 24, Brig Edward and Mary from New York; Schooners William and Henry from Charleston, Naomi from Philadelphia, Dime from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Maria for Guadaloupe, Jasper for Liverpool, Schooner Herald for Philadelphia.

Prices Current at Wilmington.

Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 5 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. in water, 15. Do. dressed, wharf, 25. Do R. O. Hhd. in water, 9 to 10. Do. dressed, wharf, 15 to 18. W O Heading 15 to 20. Shingles 1 25 to 2 50. Tar in water 90c. Turpentine do. 1 55 to 1 60. Pitch 1 50. Corn 50c. Rice, 100 lbs. 2 50 to 2 62.—*Cape Fear Recorder.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C*	*To D. C*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	37	40
Peach	-	do	40	45
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	9	9 25
Corn	-	bushel	55	60
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		5
Fine	-	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3¾
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon	35	40
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

Hewson's Prize Office,

PETERSBURG, Virginia.

$20,000, 10,000, Capitals.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention.—Send them without delay.

To be drawn Wednesday, 8th December.

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Thirty-second Class *Extra.*

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000 DOLLARS,
		10,000 DOLLARS,
		2,500 DOLLARS,
		1,500 DOLLARS,
5	Prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS,
5	of	500 DOLLARS,
5		400 DOLLARS,
10		300 DOLLARS,
20		200 DOLLARS,
35		100 DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $5—*Shares in proportion.*

All prizes payable at sight, particularly if sold and presented at Hewson's Prize Selling Office.

☞All orders addressed to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

November, 1830.

By last Night's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning Dec. 1.

The Legislature, on Monday, went into a balloting for a Senator *vice* General Ire ell declined, and it was universally believed that a choice would have been made on the first ballot. No election however, has as yet been made. There are no persons in nomination but Judge Mangum and General Stokes, though it is believed that at the meeting of the two Houses this morning, General Jesse Speight will be nominated. On Monday, the result of the balloting was, for Mangum 80, Stokes 37, Governor Owen 22, Gen. Speight 12, Judge Donnell 7, Blank 32. On yesterday, the vote stood, Mangum 81, Stokes 32, Owen 39, Speight 22, Donnell 2, Blank 11. The result is considered by no means certain. I do not know whether in this election, any attempt has been made to rake up the embers of old party feelings, but in all the other elections, it has been done.

Since I wrote you last, simultaneous propositions have been presented in both Houses, having for their object the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville, through Campbellton, to the River. Mr. Henry has also submitted an inquiry as to the expediency of constructing either a Rail Road or Turnpike, from the Narrows of the Yadkin to Fayetteville.

Your Representative yesterday charmed the House and a most crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in a speech of some length, and on a question not giving much room for display. It was on the subject of vacating the seat of Amos Weaver, on the ground that at the time of his election, he was a preacher in the Methodist connexion. Mr. Henry contended that the incumbent came clearly within the constitutional prohibition, and that he was not entitled to his seat. Mr. Weaver, a prepossessing man, defended himself with considerable ability and address. A majority of the House however, deemed the case a plain one, and his seat was vacated by a vote of 77 to 54. A writ of election has been issued to supply the vacancy, to be held on Monday week.

A bill for the erection of a Penitentiary has been introduded by Mr. Calloway, but I am afraid the Legislature is not prepared to give its assent to so momentous a measure.

There is also a bill for a new County in the West, to be called Yancy, and another to give to the people, the right of electing their Superior and County Court Clerks.

The Compensation Bill, as it is called, has been rejected in the Senate, after considerable debate, by a majority of six votes.

Mr. Worth of Guilford, an unassuming, sensible gentleman, has introduced certain Resolutions which will not prove palatable to the South Carolina politicians. They declare that though the Tariff is unequal in its operation, it affords no ground for the violence which has transpired. The sentiment of the President, that "the Union must be preserved," is quoted as worthy of him, and as one, which the Resolutions say, should challenge the approbation of every Republican. I think they will be adopted, and thus do away all misconception as to the opinion of North Carolina on this subject.

One of the most interesting documents which has come before the Legislature, is a memorial from the Trustees of the University, praying for assistance.—It is the production of Judge Ruffin, and is worthy of its high parentage. It is made the medium of paying a splendid tribute to the extended usefulness, distinguished worth, and exalted piety of the venerable head of the College.

Should Judge Mangum be elected Senator, there will be a vacancy of course on the Bench, to fill which I have heard mentioned the names of Mr. Swain and Judge Seawell.

The contest for Treasurer, between Mr. Robert H. Burton and Mr. Mhoon of Bertie, will be a very close one.

Another Letter, dated Tuesday night.

"The Legislature balloted again to day for Senator—Mangum 81, Stokes 32, Owen 39, Gen. Speight 22, and a few scattering votes for others. *Owen is not in nomination.* It is doubtful who of those up will be elected. Probably neither. It is thought Mangum has done his best. He is accused of leaning a little to Nullification, *which I detest.* He is set up, too, by a party here who style themselves the exclusive republicans—and are called the *patent right party.* This has produced great opposition to him.

To-day a warm debate took place in the House on a motion to vacate the seat of Mr. Weaver, a member from Guilford, on account of his being a Preacher *when elected,* although he surrendered his license in two days after being elected. *The seat is vacated.*

The Bill to alternate the Sessions of the Supreme Court from Raleigh to Statesville, has passed the Senate—I think the House will kill it. I believe the Legislature will lend the Literary Fund ($30,000) to the Trustees of the University. The subject is not yet up for debate. Their memorial, drafted by Judge Ruffin, was one of the ablest drawn papers I ever heard. It alone, I think, will ensure success to their application.

It is quite probable, the Legislature being evidently averse to appropriate funds to purposes of Internal Improvement, that no appropriation will be made in favor of the Rail Road contemplated from your town to the river; nor to construct a Road from the Narrows of the Yadkin to the Town. Your member has submitted both propositions. Should the first be unsuccessful, I understand that he intends to introduce a bill to charter a Company.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. [4]

Dyspepsia or Indigestion Cured.

DR. ROSE AND DR. COBBS

INTEND visiting the cities and principal towns in the States of North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, the present Fall and ensuing Winter, for the purpose of tendering their professional services to persons laboring under Dyspepsia. They are in possession of a new and powerful remedy in the cure of this distressing malady, which is truly astonishing in its effects. This fact, connected with more than 20 years experience, and much personal suffering from Dyspepsia, inspires them with full confidence in making the assertion, that by observing their rules, 99 cases in the hundred will be cured, when the disease is *functional;* and when it has arrived at that point denominated *structural,* they feel confident that, by suitable auxiliaries, *skilfully* applied, all cases within the reach of remedies will be *cured.*

Dyspepsia, when symptomatic, is not unfrequently, by the friends of the patient, confounded with true Idiopathic cases. This error has always been productive of embarrassment to the physician and great distress and suffering to the patient. Our long experience and close investigation of this subject induce us to risk our reputation, as men & physicians, on the discrimination of the character and stage of the disease, as well as on the successful application of the remedies for its cure.

Testimonials of our standing, as men and physicians, will be presented to persons disposed to test our skill; also satisfactory evidences of our success in the cure of the Dyspepsia and the diseases with which it is usually connected.

Lynchburg, Va October 16 [4tr.]

N. B.—DR. ROSE is now in Raleigh, and will visit Fayetteville in the course of a week or two.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND WEEKLY REVIEW.

REFLECTIONS OF A BELLE.

'm weary of the crowded hall—I'm weary of the mirth,
Which never lifts itself above the grosser things of earth—
I'm weary of the flatterer's tone—its music is no more,
And eye and lip may answer not its meaning as before,—
I'm weary of the heartless throng—of being doomed as one
Whose spirit kindles only in the blaze of Fashion's sun.

I speak in very bitterness, for I have deeply felt
The mockery of the hollow shrine at which my spirit knelt—
Mine is the requiem of years, in reckless folly passed—
The wail above departed hopes on a frail venture cast—
The vain regret that steals above the wreck of squandered hours,
Like the sighing of the autumn wind above the faded flowers.

Oh—it is worse than mockery to list the flatterer's tone—
To lend a ready ear to thoughts the cheek must blush to own—
To hear the red lip whispered of, and the flowing curl and eye
Made constant themes of eulogy, extravagant and high—
And the charm of person worshipped, in a homage offered not
To the perfect charm of virtue and the majesty of thought.

Away—I will not fetter thus the spirit God hath given,
Nor stoop the pinion back to earth that beareth up to Heaven—
I will not bow a tameless heart to Fashion's iron rule,
Nor welcome with a smile alike the *gifted* and the *fool*.
No—let the throng pass coldly on—a treasured few may find
The charm of *person* doubly *dear* beneath *the light of mind!*

Temperance Convention.

At the suggestion of several Temperance Societies, a Convention of the friends of temperance will be held in Raleigh, on the 15th of December. Delegates from the different Societies and Counties in the State are requested to attend. The principal object of the Convention will be, the formation of a State Society.

WM. PECK, Prs. R. T. S.

Such Editors as can conscientiously insert the above, will confer a favor by doing so for a few times.

W. P.

Raleigh, November 3.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20. 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices*.

H. ERAMBERT.

November 4th. 1830.

More New Books.

THE Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any Book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.

November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette Hotel and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.

NOTT & STARR.

New Goods.

JUST received by the Subscribers and now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, and Cutlery,
Shoes and Combs,
Beaver, Rorum, and wool Hats,
Cotton Yarn,
Writing & wrapping Paper,
Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Cotton Cards,
Spelling Books, &c.

Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville November 3. §700-6w.§

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICHD COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina,* and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 66-tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7. 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, or sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN to take charge of the Wagon Yard

Nov. 17 —2-3t J. MAC RAE.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS* comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extreme low prices.

September 16, 1830. JOHN McARE. [93tf.]

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830 on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, to the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for

Cash:

2,000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder Tea,
Imperial do.
Alspice,
Pepper and Mustard,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Goshen Cheese,
Saltpetre,
Indigo and Alum,
Irish Potatoes,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do.
Seidlitz Powders,
Essence of Peppermint,
Antique Oil,
British do.

Cordials, assorted,
Port Wine, supr. quality,
Madeira, do. do.
Old Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Small plug do.
Cigars, superior quality,
Phosphorus Lights,
Violin Strings, assorted,
Copperas,
Cocoa Nuts,
Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Soft shell Almonds,
Raisins, (bunch,)
Fresh Currants,
Ginger,
Hair Powder.

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99 6.§

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY I. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots. Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Haywood's Manual, 5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00
Militia Laws, 40

E. J. HALE.

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 29th or 30th October last, a double Cased *LEVER WATCH*, the marks recollected, were as follows: detached Escapement, without maker's name or Number engraved on it, with two pair of Extra Jewels, which are of a deeper Red than usually seen in Levers; the word *Patent*, in very small Italicks inscribed on the Cock; also the Cristal Broken when taken away. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the Watch, and Information that will lead to the recovery of the same.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1830. §02-4w§